

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1839.

ORANGE FARM.

We refer the reader to the advertisement in another column, offering this fine estate for rent.—We know of no farm of equal size better calculated for carrying on an extensive dairy or piggery, having on it all the fixtures necessary for either, the land being in the purest state of cultivation, and much of it deep rich loam. Several of the fields are well set in timothy and clover, and yield heavy crops of hay, and nearly the whole of the tillable ground has been recently limed. To an industrious and enterprising farmer, who understands his business, and has the means of carrying on either a dairy or piggery as it should be, there is no doubt of its proving profitable.

MORUS MULTICAULIS—MORETTI—ALPINE.

We saw some two weeks since a paragraph copied from one of the New York papers, which stated that a large quantity of *Morus Multicaulis* trees had been imported into this country from France and Italy, and that the Moretti and Alpine varieties of the Mulberry were preferred in those countries for the purposes of feeding the silk worm. From the circumstance that this paragraph appeared simultaneously with the foreign news, just then received from Europe, it was doubtless concluded, by many readers, that the paragraph was of European origin; but such we are sure was not the case, and for this simple and conclusive reason: The Alpine mulberry, so called, is not known in Europe by that name, having derived its cognomen from Mr. Whitmarsh, of Northampton, Massachusetts. We have the Moretti, Alpine, and *Morus Multicaulis*, and although we esteem each as good kinds, from an experience of many years, we feel justified in saying, that the *Morus Multicaulis* is decidedly best. In quality its leaf is equal to any, while in size it greatly exceeds that of all others, thereby reducing the expense and labor of gathering and feed-

ing. The worms eat it with equal avidity to any other, while they yield as much silk and of as good quality, whether appearance, fineness or strength be considered, as when fed upon any other kind: we believe too, that the *Morus Multicaulis* will afford a greater acreable product of foliage than any other sort; it is as hardy as the hardiest, when planted upon high ground in dry situations; and why such means should be resorted to to depreciate its value, we cannot conceive, unless some insidious or interested motives be lurking at the bottom—motives which are as inconsistent with honesty, as they are with our views of candor and public spirit. We have said that the Moretti and Alpine are fine varieties, and we repeat it, and while we would recommend all silk raisers to have a portion of each kind in their orchards, we unhesitatingly declare that, if they consult their interest, and profit be considered by them an object worthy of consideration, they must mainly depend upon the *Morus Multicaulis* for feeding, as it saves at least 50 per cent. of the expense.—We conclude by repeating that it is a hardy shrub, and that frost cannot kill it if it be allowed a fair chance for its life.

THE TIDE WATER CANAL.

We have read with attention the memorial of a committee of the Directors of this public work, praying of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore the loan of the City's credit for a million of dollars, to enable the company to complete it.—And we must in all candor say, that we have not, for a long time, perused a document of more force and power. Its statements are clear and perspicuous; its premises just and well grounded, while its deductions are such as to meet the approbation of every reader. In fine, it is obvious to all, that its author was master of his subject, and writing with a disciplined mind, and a heart imbued with zeal, has very happily communicated his own well digested thoughts in a language which none but the wilfully ignorant can misunderstand. The completion of this work, in a national point of view, we consider of the very first importance, as it opens a continuous communication between the waters of the Atlantic and those of the valley of the Ohio and the lakes, as well as with the valley of the Susquehanna.—

Indeed, it may be considered as the most eligible outlet to market for the produce not only of the country designated above, but for a very large portion of the western and south-western states. No one can read the facts communicated by its well informed and able author, but must come to the irresistible conclusion, that the Tide Water Canal, when completed, will become one of the most profitable public works in the country. To the city of Baltimore it will prove of incalculable value, and we sincerely hope, that our city authorities will not hesitate a moment in granting the aid prayed for, as, while the granting of it will impose no positive burthens upon the citizens, it will secure to them advantages which are beyond all price.

ANCIENT SILK CULTURE IN AMERICA.

In looking over an old work printed in London in 1775, we met with the following fact:

"It is a truth," says the writer, "that about 10,000 lbs. of cocoons was, in August 1771, sold at the public filature in Philadelphia, and that the silk produced from the native worm is of good quality, and has been much approved of in this city."

We insert the following with unmingled feelings of pleasure, and sincerely think that those patriotic gentlemen—Messrs. Jenks & Ramsburg—deserve the thanks of the community in which they live, and to whose citizens their good example will, we are sure, prove a lasting benefit.

Silk Stockings.—We have been shown a specimen of a pair of fine silk stockings made of the raw silk raised by Messrs. Jenks & Ramsburg of Frederick, during the past season. It is with unwonted pleasure that we note this demonstrative evidence of the possibility of propagating to advantage the Mulberry and silk raising in this vicinity. The fineness of the material, the beauty of its color and texture, and its softness and elegance, are only exceeded by the superiority of the workmanship which has converted it into so even and elegant an article. Dr. Jenks might boast of his silk, but certainly Mr. Ramsburg has more cause to exult on account also of the beautiful domestic workmanship which has been exhibited in its fabrication.—*Fred. Herald.*

GAY'S SILK MACHINERY.

We copy with pleasure the following notice of the machinery of this accomplished machinist, and hope he will find in the American people not only the gratitude to acknowledge his strong

claims upon their patronage, but enterprise sufficient to reward him for the toils he has encountered, and the skill and ingenuity displayed in perfecting his machinery.

Communicated for the Baltimore Patriot.

MR. GAY'S SILK MACHINERY.

MR. EDITOR: There can now be no doubt, but that the culture of Silk is destined soon to become one of the most profitable branches of national industry. Enquiry is aroused and interest awakened. A spirit of earnest adventure has gone forth among the people, and nothing now, short of another revolution, can put it down. Its march is onward.

We have every advantage, both as to the culture and manufacture of Silk. The soil and climate, of the greater number of our States, are as well adapted as those of any country on the globe.

We have already made the attempt and succeeded, both in the culture and manufacture. Mr. Gay exhibited to me, in the State of Delaware, some wove silk for ladies' dresses, and some handkerchiefs, as beautiful as any that ever came from the looms of China, Italy or France. In solidity they are superior to almost any of the imported article.

Mr. Gay, the ingenious inventor of the silk machinery exhibited in this city, is, I have been told, originally from Connecticut, the land of industry and ingenuity, and richly deserves, with some other States, to be styled the *Universal Yankee Nation*. Mr. Gay was a pioneer in the silk business, and with slender means he early applied himself to the study of the silk culture, and to the perfection of silk machinery. After hard struggling, he put in operation the discoveries and improvements he had made, and has now given to the world his machines for unwinding or reeling cocoons, and for making sewing silk. I have seen this machinery operate, and pronounce it, as far as my judgment goes, almost perfect. It is as simple as it can be to act properly, and yet it has every thing necessary. The traversing bar of the machine which unwinds the cocoons, is moved by a simple groove in a wheel, whereas in the Piedmontese reel, two or three wheels are required to move the bar. Mr. Gay's machine saves a vast deal of trouble. Instead of taking the silk from the cocoons to the reel, and then from the reel to the spools, this machine takes it immediately from the cocoons to the spools, thereby saving more than half the trouble and time. In his machine which doubles and twists the thread, I noticed a peculiar wheel, intended to lower and elevate alternately the spindles, so as to spread the silk on the spools. It is in the shape of a heart, and I am told that a wheel of no other shape would answer, which from my knowledge of the science of Mechanics, I know to be true. Mr. Gay has discovered a substance, that when put on the silk, will render it compact and prevent the fibres from separating when running over a surface, and from sticking to a reel.

The machinery of Mr. Gay has been exhibited and admired in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere. It is now operating in several of those States. I am told that Mr. Gay has received orders for his machinery in the District of Columbia from several persons.

Farmers come forward! With Mr. Gay's machinery your daughters in a few days, nay in a few hours, may learn to make as good sewing silk as any from Italy, and sewing silk is worth from ten to twelve dollars per pound. Farmers, come forth like men, and the poor worn out fields around you, will yield silver and gold as pure as those you now cultivate with so much toil and expense in corn. Put those old fields in Mulberry, and with Mr. Gay's machinery you may reap in three months, far more than you do in the whole year, and this may be done by your daughters and small children. They may walk in purple and fine silk; and that of their own manufacture too, for in these machines of Mr. Gay, you may twist it ready for your loom. By the by, I had forgotten to mention that Mr. Gay was the man who applied the Power Loom to weaving silk, a thing which was declared to be impossible. Without flattery, I believe he has done, and is now doing, more for the silk cause in our country than any other man. In his experiments and improvements he stops not at expense. I have understood, that he has expended fifteen thousand dollars in bringing his machinery to its present state. May his exertions for the public good be richly rewarded, and unlike the inventor of the Cotton Gin, may he never need a penny. How vast is the benefit derived from one machine like the Cotton Gin or Gay's Silk Winder and Twister! The people are not aware how much they are indebted to such men as Gay and Whitney. Their monuments may truly be said to be more lasting than brass or marble—they must endure while industry has a name or society exists.

EXAMINER.

American Hotel, Pratt Street.

We copy with feelings of unmixed pleasure the following notices of a new *periodical* about to be established in our city, under the auspices of the National Silk Society, the which will be edited by our townsman John S. Skinner, Esq., a gentleman well known to the American public, and who, we will take this occasion to say, is eminently qualified for the task, and that although he may not be able to "succeed in demonstrating that Silk and Mulberry trees are the only legitimate objects of man's labors and desires," will be able to demonstrate, what is infinitely more important to the interests of the country—that the Silk culture is calculated to add to individual and public wealth—that it will give employment to the industrious, and open the way to competency, to thousands who are now lingering out lives of penury and want.

[From the Chronicle.]

The New York Commercial Advertiser notices in the following terms an enterprise which is about to be set on foot in our city. Mr. Skinner is as well fitted as any one we know, for the management of a paper of this sort. Mr. Skinner has a genius for these things, and will, no doubt, succeed in demonstrating that Silk and Mulberry trees are the only legitimate objects of man's labors and desires:

SILK.

The prevalent rage for mulberry trees, silk worms, and the matters thereto appertaining, has extended, we perceive, to our industrious and able friend, Mr. Skinner, of Baltimore, well known to sporting men as the editor of the *Sporting Magazine*, and to every body else as the attentive and obliging postmaster of the monumental city. He is about to assume the editorial conduct of the "Journal of the American Silk Society, and Rural Economist"—an association formed in Baltimore last month, under whose auspices the Journal aforesaid is to be published. It is to be published monthly, each number containing thirty-two pages at two dollars per annum. Although silk is to be the staple of its contents, a reasonable share of the editor's attention will be given to the cognate subjects of agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy; for the skilful dealing with which he is abundantly qualified by taste, knowledge and experience. The great and patriotic cause of silk will have in the new Journal an able and efficient coadjutor; and we have no doubt that in time the "genuine morus multicaulis" will become as costly as pure gold, or the sparkling gems of Golconda. The price of silk also, we understand, is rising rapidly.

AMERICAN SILK.

The signs are most auspicious that we are about to make a very important addition to the number and value of the products of American Industry, by adding *Silk* to the list of our staples. As a measure tending to embody and diffuse widely and most efficiently all information to be gathered on the growth and manufacture of silk, from the best sources at home and abroad, the late Convention at Baltimore unanimously recommended the establishment of a Journal to be devoted to these objects; and happily, as we think, for the success and usefulness of the measure, they have solicited Mr. Skinner, the founder of the American Farmer, and of the Turf Register, to become the editor of this national work. A portion of the Silk Journal, which is to consist of thirty-two pages monthly, will be set apart for the kindred subjects of agriculture, horticulture, and rural economy. The price is \$2 per annum. Mr. Skinner, expressing his conviction that the culture of silk is destined to be, and that speedily, an object of profitable employment for much of the now unproductive laboring capacity of the country, and to add very largely to the wealth of the nation, has accepted the invitation of the Society to conduct the Journal with all his ability and attention, "consistently with a strict discharge of his official duties" as postmaster. The first number will appear in the course of the present month.

Another striking sign of the success of the silk culture is the offer of a wealthy house of Glasgow, in Scotland, to establish in Virginia a manufactory which shall demand annually \$100,000 worth of raw silk.—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

There was a fine display of stock of all kinds at the Agricultural Show at Frankfort, Ken., last week. Only one animal was sold before the crowd had to disperse on account of a heavy rain—that was a Jack, and he brought \$1200 at auction.

Through the politeness of a friend, we are favored with a partial view of the proceedings of the Silk Convention which met at Annapolis, on the 15th, agreeably to previous notice—with the expectation of a more extended detail in our next. The Representative Chamber being politely offered for their accommodation, at 7 o'clock, P. M., when assembled, Judge Chambers was called to the Chair, and Dr. Cloud appointed Secretary.—Thus duly organized, Mr. G. B. Smith was called on, and gave many gratifying details from practical experience, in relation to all the various branches of the Silk culture, when the Convention adjourned to meet the following evening, at the same place and hour, at which time business of much importance to the cause was transacted, and the Convention again adjourned to meet the following day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the Court House. During the morning, the Convention having effected all the objects of its call, was dissolved, and most of the persons present formed themselves into a State Society, formed a constitution, &c., and appointed the following gentlemen as officers thereof:—*Easton Gaz.*

E. F. CHAMBERS, President.

Judge HOPPER, } Vice Do.

Dr. CLOUD,

G. B. SMITH, Cor. Sec'y.

J. O. LAW, Rec. Sec'y.

L. J. COX, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.

James Murray, of Annapolis.

Wm. H. Tilghman, of Talbot.

John McFeely, of Queen Anne's.

Dr. Thomas C. Kennard, of Kent.

Henry Hollingsworth, of Cecil.

Dr. Wm. D. Jenks, of Frederick.

Dr. Geo. T. Martin, of Caroline.

James L. Shelden, of Carroll.

Edward P. Roberts, of Baltimore.

RALEIGH SILK SOCIETY.

An Association, bearing this title, was organized in Raleigh, on the 26th ult. under the provisions of an act of the North Carolina Assembly, passed at the session of 1836-'37, "to encourage the manufacture of silk in this state."

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz:

Weston R. Gales, President.

Charles Dewy, Treasurer.

Edmund B. Freeman, Secretary.

Albert B. Smith,

Nelson B. Hughes, } Directors.

James McKimmon,

The Raleigh Register says—"This Society has been formed, not only with the hope of its proving a source of profit to the shareholders, but for the purpose of diffusing information on the subject of the Silk Culture throughout the State, and of encouraging our people to engage in the business."

REGIMEN FOR A WIND BROKEN HORSE.

This disease is caused by overfeeding, by violent exercise when the horse is too full, or by letting the horse go into water when he is hot and sweaty: or it frequently originates from an obstinate cold not well cured. The only remedy we have known to prove efficient, is to feed a horse

with good, healthy food, corn and not much hay; or feed him upon potatoes, and whenever water is given him, it should be impregnated with saltpetre and sal-amoniac.

Lime water freely given has in many instances cured this disease. We know one instance where a wind broken horse had been kept in a field where there was not any water except in the bottom of an old lime kiln, and had recovered his wind. The horse got no other water to drink for five or six weeks, and he perfectly recovered his wind, and continues free from cough.

We cut the above from the South Carolinian, where it did not appear as original; but as the credit is not annexed, we cannot give it.

In addition to the above prescription, which we doubt not is a good one, we will remark, that in a conversation with an old gentleman some days since, who though not a horse farrier, has great skill in the treatment of the diseases of horses; he assured us that he had cured several *winded* horses in the following manner.

He placed them in the stable, gave them no hay; but little water, and that in small quantities at a time. Their feed was ground oats, or meal, in portions of a quart six times a day for two or three weeks, after which the quantity was gradually increased, until at the expiration of six weeks, when their daily allowance was equal to three gallons. During the first week, every other day, he mixed a dose of flour of sulphur in the food: after that time up to the termination of the third week, he gave daily 1 oz. of pulverized rosin, and 3 oz. of ground ginger, dividing this mixture between the several daily feeds. In this way he assured us that he had cured several horses which had for a long time been laboring under the disease that had been pronounced incurable.

After the sixth week the animals may, he said, be allowed hay, in small quantities at first, and their usual quantities of water. Having every confidence in our informant, we give his receipt and recommend it to the reader.

We forgot to add in the proper place, that once a week, the first three weeks, he gave 1 oz. of saltpetre.

Cumberland Ford, Ky. Jan. 2, 1839.

DEAR SIR:—As I have been accustomed for some years past, to give you a list of stock passing this place for Market, I again submit to you, below, a list for the past year, with a calculation of the probable value in market. There has passed,

4639 Horses,	probable value in	
3177 Mules,	market,	\$577,280
68764 Hogs do do do		962,696
4549 Beef cattle do do do		227,450
3250 Sheep do do do		19,000

Total amount 1,780,426

A very handsome sum per annum to be brought

through this one mountainous channel into our State. This sum discounted at 4 per cent. (which is perhaps an average loss sustained on Southern paper,) then our speculators must lose \$71,317. I think to save this sum to the enterprising, the Legislature of Ky. should grant a charter to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Bank. It surely would have a tendency to produce an equilibrium in the currency, which would be of vast importance to the enterprising citizens of Ky.

Very respectfully,

your ob't, servant,

JAMES RENFRO.

WATERING CATTLE IN WINTER.

Perhaps it would excite the surprise of many of our readers, should we assert, that cattle suffer more from thirst in winter than during the heat of summer. Yet there is strong reason to believe this is the case to a great extent. Cattle whose food consists entirely of hay, straw, and other dry materials, need a frequent and plentiful supply of pure fresh water. This many do not obtain, as nearly all streams are covered with ice, and cattle are obliged to wander a considerable distance from the yard to a watering place, through deep snows, or over a slippery path, exposed to the annoyance of dogs, or to be gored by other cattle, and rather than endure this, they often suffer much from a want of water. It has been ascertained that a bullock, which has water at command, will drink eight times a day. It should therefore be of easy access to cattle at all times, and not on a distant part of the farm, or in the open road, so that in order that cattle may help themselves to it, you are obliged to have your gate open, or barn yard bars down, and thus your yard is thronged with vagrant colts and other ill-bred animals, who take possession of whatever fodder they can lay their mouths upon, and pay no regard to the rights of man or tum.—Dr. Anderson says that he knew a man who became a very rich man by being great in little matters, that is, in taking care of little things, which others consider of too little consequence to claim their attention: and this man always made it a point to see that his cattle, particularly his milk cows, should have a constant supply of the purest water.

CUT FODDER. Cut as chaff your hay, straw, corn-tops or blades, and even your stocks with a straw cutter, and you will save a great proportion which is otherwise wasted or passed through the animal without contributing to its nourishment. One bushel of chopped hay at a mess, given in a trough, three times in twenty-four hours, is sufficient for a horse, ox, or a cow. A bushel of chopped hay, lightly pressed down, weighs from five to five and a half pounds. A horse or horned beast thrives more on fifteen pounds thus given, than on twenty-four or twenty-five pounds as commonly expended (including waste) in the usual mode of feeding in racks; to which troughs properly constructed, are far preferable.

Feeding your stock by weight and measure of food, will not only save your provender, by its orderly distribution, but frequently save the lives of animals, too often starved by niggardliness or gorged and injured by profusion. If it be true, as it is said, that "the eyes of the master makes the horse fat," it is equally so that the master's eye prevents the horse from being pampered, wantonly

bloated, foundered, and finally wind-broken and blind.

Cows.—Keep no more cows than you can keep well; one well fed will produce as much milk as two indifferently treated, and more butter; and if the cow be wintered badly, she will hardly recover during the succeeding Summer, so as to become profitable to the feeder. Cows should by all means, be protected from cold weather and severe storms, particularly those which give milk, or a failure in the quantity of milk will be the consequence. Therefore instead of keeping twenty cows poorly fed, and but half of them stabled, sell ten and give to the remaining ten the amount of feed equal to that consumed by the twenty—procure constant stabling for them, and you will receive quite as much milk and butter in return, as was derived by the former mode from the twenty.—Sugar beet, carrots, pumpkins, and ground oats are unquestionably among the best of food for milk cows; the sugar beet occasions the milk to assume a fine flavor and color as well as an increase in quantity over any other kind of food.—*Yankee Farm.*

QUICK-LIME

And other calcareous substances as a Manure.

It is even, on some occasions, more advisable for those who have very sandy lime, to drive it in the state of powdered lime than in that of shells: for, as it is dangerous to give that kind of lime-stone too much heat, lest it should be vitrified, those who burn it can never be certain that the whole of the stone will fall to powder when water is added, till they have actually tried it; nor do they think it a great loss if some part of it should be imperfectly burned, as it required much less fuel on a future occasion than fresh lime-stone; and therefore they much rather choose to err on this, than on the opposite extreme.

But, should any one attempt to drive this poor sort of lime in the state of shells, he would be in danger of carrying home many stones that would never fall, which would more than counterbalance the benefit he would derive from the want of the small quantity of water that is required to slake it.

On these accounts, it may be admitted as a general rule, that those who can have access to lime-stone which is free of sand, will save a great deal in the carriage of it, by driving it in the state of shells; and that on the contrary, it will be most economical in those who can only get lime of a very sandy quality, to drive it in the state of powdered lime.

From hence it follows, that the practice which now prevails, of carrying shell-lime by water from one part of the country to another, is only an imaginary saving, obtained at a very high risk, to those who drive shells of a sandy quality; but a real and unequivocal advantage, of very high importance to the community at large if these shells are obtained from a pure lime-stone.

These observations relate only to the saving of carriage to the farmer; an article of capital importance to him. It is proper now to take notice of some other particulars that may equally affect him in this way, as well as in the application of the lime to his ground.

A vague opinion, in general, prevails in every part of the country, that one sort of lime may be more valuable than another; but it does not ap-

pear that farmers have hitherto had almost any rule to direct them in the choice of different sorts of lime; some esteeming one sort *strongest*, as they term it, and some valuing another sort more highly, without being able to assign any satisfactory reason for the preference they give, in either case.

It is of importance, that this matter should be elucidated.

Although it does not always happen, yet, in many parts of the country, the real nature of lime is so little understood, that the weightiest lime is preferred, as a manure, to that which is lighter; because it is imagined the first has more *substance*, and will therefore produce a more powerful effect upon ground, than the finest and lightest lime.

But, there seems to be no reason to think, there is any difference in the specific gravity of different parcels of pure calcareous matter, when fully calcined; therefore, if there is any difference in the weight of various sorts of lime, it must arise entirely from a variation in the quantity or gravity of some extraneous matter that is mixed with the lime.

And as sand is almost the only extraneous body that is ever found in lime-stone, and is always of much greater specific gravity than pure quick-lime,—it follows, that the weighty lime only owes its superior gravity to a larger proportion of sand that is mixed with it.

But sand is of no value as a manure; so that he who voluntarily purchases this kind of lime, in preference to the other, is guilty of a great degree of folly; which will be the greater, if he has likewise to drive it from a considerable distance. It would be better for him if he is determined to use nothing but weighty lime, to buy such as is pure, if it can be obtained, and mix it with sand after he has got it home, so as to give it the gravity required.—Some might laugh at this, as a proof of his folly, and justly: but, it is, surely, less foolish in him to do this, than to pay money for the sand which he would thus obtain for nothing and drive it from a distance, when he might have it at his door. This practice would also be attended with the farther advantage of enabling him to know exactly, what quantity of *real* lime he applied to his ground, as he would not be in danger of considering the sand as a part of it.—*ib.*

GREAT CROPS OF RUTA BAGA.

We have often made the assertion, that in no way could so much food for stock be obtained from a single acre of land, as by the cultivation of roots—such as Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, &c. We think ourselves very well paid for our labor if we obtain a ton of hay from that amount of land—better paid if we get two tons,—and have done uncommon great things should we get three. But by cultivating roots properly, we can increase the amount of cattle-food in a ten-fold ratio.

Mr. Nathan Foster, of Winthrop, informed us, the other day, that he gathered from a single quarter of an acre, 245 bushels of Ruta Baga. This crop was taken from land that had been cultivated with this crop for several successive years. This is 1080 bushels per acre, and allowing 54 lbs. to the bushel, it makes more than 54½ tons to the acre. Now we are aware that there are various opinions in regard to the nutritive powers of Ruta

Baga, but from our own limited experience, and from the more extensive experience of others, we do know that a ton of Ruta Baga and a ton of hay is better for cows and young stock than two tons of hay alone will be.

GREATER CROP YET. Since writing the above, we have been informed by Mr. Isaac Bowles, of Winthrop, that he has actually raised and gathered this season 1120 bushels of Ruta Baga from one acre of land.

Now this crop, allowing 64 lbs. to the bushel, will make more than 55½ tons to the acre. Mr. Bowles planted them on land which had been highly manured a year or two ago, and on which he raised his great crop of corn. His mode of planting them was as follows. He took a light piece of wood of suitable size and length, and bored holes in it twenty inches apart. Into each hole he put a pole and fastened it in. On the end of each he tied a brick bat. Two men dragged this instrument, back and forth, and thus made furrows or drills; while himself and a young hand followed after and scattered in the seed. He then passed a heavy roller over it, and the work was done.—*Yankee Farmer.*

SOWING GRASS SEEDS.

It is a bad system to mix seeds of different plants before sowing them, in order to have fewer casts. It is better to sow each sort separately, as the trouble of going several times over the ground is nothing compared to the benefit of having each sort equally distributed.

Grass seeds cannot well be sown too plentifully, and no economy less deserving the name, can possibly exist, than the being sparing of grass seeds. The seeds of grain may easily be sown too thickly, but with respect to those of grass, it is scarcely capable of occurring. The smaller the stem, the more acceptable it is to cattle; and when the seeds of some grasses are thinly scattered, their stems tend, as it is called, to wood, and the crop is liable to be infested with weeds. Some think that if ground is well manured, good grasses will come in of themselves. Perhaps so; but how long will it be before that happens! Clean seed, and that which is known to be suitable to the soil, should always be sown. For though grasses will gradually come in, no great crop is to be expected the first year, unless it be a crop of rank and useless weeds. And he that misses the first year's crop, loses much, as the longer the land lies, the more compact or bound it will become, and produce the smaller crops.

Every farmer should carefully examine his fields that are coming into grass for next summer's mowing, and carefully note all the bald spots, where, by the lodging of grain or from any other cause, the grass roots have either not taken or been destroyed. On all such spots grass seeds should be applied at as early a period in the spring as possible. Failures of this sort generally are found where the soil is strongest, and if grass seed is not resown, there will be an abundant supply of weeds to annoy the careless farmer.

Farmers' Cabinet.

AGRICULTURAL.

A correspondent of the American, who visited Washington county, speaks very favorably of a field of wheat which he saw there. The soil was

alike throughout, heavy clay limestone: no manure had been applied, until early in the spring, a top dressing had been given to about two-thirds of the field, (containing in all 24 acres) with two bushels of plaster to the acre. The dressing was applied to the extremes, and the centre third of the field was left, without dressing. From the appearance of the growing crop of wheat, Mr. MEIXEL, the correspondent, gave it as his opinion that the portions on which the plaster was applied, would yield about 23 bushels, while the other portion would not probably produce more than 15 bushels, to the acre. And this opinion, he says, was afterwards borne out by the fact.—The circumstance is mentioned, to the end that others may profit by this "experiment," of a top-dressing of plaster on wheat fields.

LIME FOR WHEAT.

In most all parts of New England, especially on old lands, lime is an excellent manure for wheat; so it is in all other sections of the country, where lime does not constitute a part of the soil. On many farms good crops of wheat cannot be raised without it. Some farmers will probably find it more convenient to procure their lime in the winter, as the spring is a busy season, and in some parts of the country the travelling will be bad till after the season for sowing.

It is not necessary to have fresh burned lime for this purpose, as is the case when it is used for plastering or cement. By articles on lime which we have published within a few months, it will be perceived that quick-lime, which has lost its fixed air (carbonic acid) by calcination, must remain some time exposed to the atmosphere or covered in earth, before it imbibes this principle and becomes a good manure. It is then restored to its original state, only it is finely powdered instead of being solid; it is like powdered limestone. The fixed air, which usually constitutes 40 or 50 per cent. of limestone, is an important principle in plants, and lime that has lost it, again imbibe it before it is fit for agricultural purposes. This accounts for fresh lime, used as a manure, often having but little effect the first year, and for lime applied to the soil in the fall having a greater effect on the next crop than if applied in the spring. We make these remarks as many farmers would put themselves to inconvenience for the sake of obtaining fresh burned lime in the spring, when according to the best authorities, founded on the principles of science, it is not so good for manure as old lime.—*Yankee Farmer.*

MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

We have in previous numbers given some information on the raising, and preserving the beets; we will now introduce some remarks on the manufacture of Sugar, from the Maine Farmer; which gives the clearest and most distinct idea, of the process as applicable to home manufacture, that we have seen in so few words. Although the fixtures for drying the roots, are not in operation with us, yet the farmer may easily contrive some simple apparatus that will answer equally as well. Great improvements appear to have been made in the mode of manufacture, within a few years, at least the business has been much simplified; and the new process of drying the roots, does away the necessity of preparing cellars for their preser-

vation during the winter, and will enable the farmer to put off the manufacture until winter, when he is not so much drove with business,—the process of drying having been performed previous to the commencement of freezing weather. But we will cut short preface and give the article itself, hoping our farmers may be stimulated to make a trial of the business.

Gallatin (Ten.) Union.

Much inquiry has been made about the process of making sugar from the beet. We do not profess to fully understand the whole proceedings, but according to the latest discoveries with which we are acquainted, it appears that slicing and drying the beet, and then grinding it to powder, and steeping this powder in boiling water to which it readily yields its saccharine matter, constitutes all that is peculiar to its manufacture. The remainder of the process is precisely the same as that of making sugar from the sap of the maple tree.

Nearly every article of machinery necessary for forming this operation on a large scale, is already made and in use among us. All that is wanting is to bring them together and apply them to this use. In the first place, a machine is wanted to slice up the beets—and you have it in the Straw Cutter invented, but not patented, by our worthy fellow citizen, Dr. E. HOLMES. By making very trifling alterations in this machine, a man will be able to slice 100 bushels a day, without excessive labor. The cost of the machine will not probably exceed ten or twelve dollars.

The hop houses that are already built in many parts of our State, will answer admirably well for drying the beets after they are sliced. Spread them upon the cloths much in the manner that you would hops. Build in one corner of the lower part a surface, and set a boiler for extracting the saccharine matter, and boiling down the sirup,—and let the smoke and steam be conducted through funnels along under the flooring on which the beets are spread to dry; and in this way the same fire that makes the sugar will dry the beets. In the other corner set a mill, similar to those used by tanners for grinding bark; or one of the horse power grist mills may be found preferable. To either of which the common horse power can be attached, and the grinding performed with ease and facility. Thus you have the whole appendage for a sugar manufactory.

At present, one manufactory of this kind will answer for a School District, or even a whole Town; but the time is not far distant when we shall find one, on a plan something like this, on every third or fourth farm of any magnitude in our State.

The pulp, after having been steeped, may be again dried, and kept for feeding cattle and store hogs thro, the winter—for which purpose it is said to be as valuable, pound for pound, as oatmeal, either used alone, or mixed with boiled or steamed potatoes.—This business is yet in its infancy, and, as it advances, improvements will continue to be made in the process of manufacturing the sugar, and new and valuable uses will be found for the pulp.

What hinders our farmers from embarking in this business? It cannot be the want of soil or climate suited to its culture. The former we have, that is second to none in the world, and the beet

grows in so short a time that even our coldest seasons will produce energy or industry; all these the farmers of Maine possess in an eminent degree. It must be mainly attributed to a want of information, which however, we believe has already been given through our agricultural newspapers sufficient to enable any one to commence on a small scale. Let three or four of our best farmers in each town commence with a quarter of an acre of beets, and shew to their neighbors that it will yield them a nett profit of one hundred dollars per acre for the use of their land, and it will not be many years before the importation of sugar into this State will cease.

ANIMALCULÆ.

Professor Hitchcock, in a letter presenting some geological facts respecting certain regions in the western parts of Massachusetts, adds the present interesting postscript.

'Some of your readers may be gratified if I mention a discovery of some scientific interest, which I have made within a few days past; they have all, doubtless, heard of those minute living beings discovered by the microscope in stagnant water, &c., and called *animalculæ*, millions of which live in a single drop. But until very recently, who would have supposed it possible that the skeletons of these animals would be found preserved in the soils and the rocks! Yet there is a white and light substance, very common in Massachusetts, beneath the mud and swamps, which I find to be full of these fossil skeletons! And it is curious that if care be taken in placing the substance beneath the microscope, these skeletons will generally be found to be entire, although so thin that the light passes through them so as to render them almost invisible. The only species I have noticed has the shape of the common *angel worm* or *earth worm*, and it would take hundreds of thousands of them, probably millions, to take up a cubic inch. Yet the deposit that contains them is probably two-thirds composed of their remains, and in many places it forms a stratum several feet thick, covering many acres, and may be found, I doubt not, in every town in the State. I happened to have specimens only from Andover, Bridgewater, Barre, and Pelham, all of which contain the relics.

'In Europe it has recently been found that several rocks of considerable thickness (among which are flint and opal) are made up chiefly of animalculæ. Indeed, the famous Prussian naturalist, Ehrenberg, has determined twenty-eight fossil species, nine of which are extinct, and the others correspond to the living species. Of these is the polishing *stone*, (a variety of rotten stone.) Ehrenberg says—'About 23,000,000 of these creatures would make up a cubic inch, and in a cubic inch there would be 41,000,000 weighing 220 grains; the silicious shield of each animalculæ weighs about the 187,000,000th part of a grain. The fossil animalculæ of the iron ochre is only the twenty-first part of the thickness of a human hair; and one cubic in this ochre must contain one million of skeletons of living beings.'

TOBACCO TRADE.

This trade is now in an interesting position, caused by the shortness of the crop in Virginia

and Kentucky, where the heavy descriptions are grown. The crop in Virginia, which last year reached about 45,000 hhds. will this year be 25,000 hhds. at most. Of this, we learn from some of the heaviest manufacturers, that not more than 10,000 hhds. will be passed, the balance lugs. This affords but a very small proportion for the use of manufacturers. The question then naturally arises, will the rates of the manufactured article, in the course of the next season, reach a grade which will warrant a continuance of manufacture at the present and prospective value of leaf? This question is doubly important at this time, as the period is approaching, when those engaged in the manufacturing form their arrangements for the year. Having formed the contract, it becomes a matter of necessity to continue their operations, otherwise, the "keep" of ten negroes becomes a dead loss. Now, therefore, the question arises, does the prospect of prices warrant the renewal of these engagements for the coming year. In the opinion of many of the principal men in this business, whose letters we have seen, it will not. A number of them are determined to enter into no new engagement, and others to the extent of one half only. As the rate at which manufactured tobacco can be afforded depends entirely upon the price of leaf, we will look on prices current, in Liverpool, to the year 1814, when it was at a much higher point than has since been attained.

For this purpose, we will take the quantities exported each year from the U. S.; and as England uniformly consumes about one quarter of the whole export, we will also take that consumed in the United Kingdom, for the corresponding years—and for shortness, we will take, as a criterion, the prices of Virginia bonded tobacco, remarking that the prices given are for April of each year.

Exports from U. S.	Cons'mp. in G. B.	Price Va. in bds.
1814, 3,125 hhds.	10,502,917 lbs.	22d a 26d
1815, 8,500	13,107,192	12 a 28
1816, 69,000	12,815,808	10 a 17
1817, 68,000	13,593,089	7 a 13
1818, 34,000	13,688,487	9 a 14
1819, 69,000	12,911,285	5½ a 11
1820, 34,000	13,016,532	5 a 10½
1821, 66,000	12,983,198	2½ a 7
1822, 8,300	13,970,566	— —
1823, 99,000	13,418,554	8 a 8
1824, 77,000	13,783,694	2½ a 7½
1825, 75,000	14,510,555	2 1-8 a 7½
1826, 64,000	13,783,376	3 3-4 a 9
1827, 100,000	14,704,655	3 a 7
1828, 66,000	14,540,368	2 a 6
1829, 77,000	14,760,468	3 7-8 a 7½
1830, 88,000	15,170,719	2½ a 6½
1831, 36,000	15,950,018	2½ a 6
1832, 106,000	15,892,792	2½ a 6
1833, 88,000	16,214,159	2½ a 6½
1834, 87,000	20,626,800	3 a 7
1835, 94,000	23,588,000	3½ a 8
1836, 89,000	22,722,000	2½ a 8
1837, 100,000	20,723,000	2 a 8
1838, —	15,542,250	Oct. 1, 2½ a 8½

From this state it appears that in 1816, when the export from the United States was larger than it will be this year, at the utmost extent, prices were four times as high as they were in April last, although the yearly consumption in Great Britain

was a little more than half the quantity which was consumed in 1837; which as compared with those of the commencement of the year, were as follows:

	1838.	Oct. 2
Jan. 1,—Virginia sound,	4d a 5d	— a 6d
do. good fine,	5½ a 6	— a 8
do. stmd. sound,	5 a 7½	6½ a 8

This large advance was predicated and rumored on the scarcity of the crop; when this shall have been confirmed, the advance will no doubt warrant our position of a range of prices nearly equal to those of the year immediately succeeding the war.

Furthermore, although the above table shows for 1837, a larger export than has occurred for the previous year, yet the stocks in both Great Britain and Europe are notoriously reduced, which is an evidence that even last year's crop was unequal to the increased consumption. The stock in bond in Great Britain on the 16th ult. was 15,214 hhds. against 20,870 same time last year. This is a great deficiency when we consider that the supply is cut off one-half. From these data we are of opinion that prices next season will range very near those of 1816. That they will go much higher than present rates is certain. So prevalent is this opinion, that an active speculative demand has sprung up, both in England and in this city, and also the trade in England, at our latest dates, had commenced buying with great vigor.—Their stocks had become very much reduced, by reason of their holding back under the expectation that the crop would turn out well. This was an additional impulse to the advancing prices.

The rates for leaf tobacco in Virginia have already reached a point which leaves no margin for manufacturers, even at the highest rates at which sales of the manufactured article have been made. Taking into view, therefore, the smallness of the crop, the Virginia operators anticipate a better business by laying over one year, and holding on to their present stock, than to manufacture at present loss, in the hope of future ruin.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From the Cultivator.

LIVE FENCES OF THE WILLOW.

Judge Buel—Dear Sir—I do not recollect to have seen any thing said in regard to live fences made out of yellow willow. If any thing in the following is worthy your notice, or likely to be of advantage to the numerous readers of your excellent paper, you may use it to the best advantage. In our region—say the counties of Frederick, Clark, Warren, Page, and Shenandoah—there are many miles of live fence, especially upon the banks of the north and south branches of the Potomac River, made of the yellow willow. In the month of March they are cut down and trimmed with an axe, say eight or nine feet long, so that cattle cannot well reach the tops, and trim them, in which case they do not live well. However, they are planted at most seasons of the year, though the spring is preferable. All sizes are planted. At other seasons, when the waters are low, we do not plant so close. About the size of a man's wrist is the best size to live well, but they are often much larger, as well as smaller, and do well. They are generally planted three or four feet apart—the large end of the limb, branch

or plant, being cut sharp, ready to force in the ground, which is done by means of a Jackson, (as some call it,) made of tough oak, gum, or locust, to drive in the ground, say eighteen inches or two feet. This Jackson, as it is called, has a pin through the top an inch from the socket at the bottom. It is best, perhaps, to have several sizes to suit the limbs. After the Jackson has been drawn, the plants should be pushed down in the hole firm. Two or three hands will make a long string of fence in a day by having two good mauls. The hole is made in less than a minute. After the willows are set, it is best to plant in brush of some kind; if you do not, and water should get high soon after planting, they will not stand so well; and another advantage in planting in brush, is, sediment and trash settling in behind the willows, make them stand firm and grow more rapidly. However, some few plant, and leave them several years; then cut off the tops and plant the fence, which is not a good way. A live fence in this way is ready for use as soon as it is planted. We have taken a great many rails and firewood off of those fences when they get ten or a dozen years old, the growth on water is so quick.

I remain, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL M. SPINGLEX

White Hall, Va., Sept. 28, 1838.

FRESH SUPPLY OF FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

BY THOMAS DENNY, Ellicott near Pratt street, Baltimore, who has just received general supply of GARDEN SEEDS, the growth of 1838, part of which was raised by the first Seedsmen of this country, and a part imported, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, upon the best terms, such as

GARDEN PEAS; Early and Late assorted Cabbages; Cauliflowers; Radish; Lettuce; Cucumber; Parsnip; Carrot; Onion; Rutabaga Turnip; Parsnip seed of all kinds; Garden Beets assorted; French Sugar Beet; Mangel Wurtzell, &c. &c. Also Field SEEDS, such as Early Sugar, Early White, Sioux, Chin or Tree Corn; Denton, Baden and Twin Corn; Red Clover; Luzerne and White Dutch Clover; Timothy; Orchard; Herd; Millet, Tall Meadow Oats; superior Weed Oats; Spring Wheat; Spring Rye; Spring Barley; Seed Buckwheat; blue and Kentucky Lawn Grass, &c. &c.

Also GARDEN TOOLS, assorted sizes, and late improved patterns; Bird Seed of all kinds, Double Dabber; Hyacinths, and Polyanthus, assorted, and selected for beauty and richness of colours, together with choice Flower Seed, assorted; Mulberry Trees; Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Silk worm Eggs; &c.; Agricultural Books; Silk Manuals; &c. Rohan Potatoes—Early Seeding &c. All orders by mail or otherwise will meet with early attention and dispatch, on the best terms for cash.

ja29

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THE ORANGE FARM.

This highly improved Farm situated two miles from this city on the Philadelphia Turnpike road, is offered for rent. It contains about 300 acres of land; in the improvement of which no expence has been spared for many years. In addition to a large quantity of barn yard manure, ashes, &c. 25,000 bushels of lime have been advantageously spread within the last four years. The improvements consist of a plain DWELLING with ample accommodation for labourers, a costly Switzer Barn, stable for one hundred Cows, a well arranged and extensive dairy, Ice House, Steaming Room with boilers complete and every accommodation for a dairy farm on the most extensive scale. The House, furniture, farming utensils and horses will be let with the farm.

S. W. SMITH.

ja 29 15t

Monument Square, Baltimore

BARHAMVILLE INSTITUTE, With 10,000 *Morus Multicaulis* Trees, for sale.

The establishment now offered for sale, is called Barhamville. It is beautifully and eligibly situated about 2 miles from Columbia, (the capital of S. C.) in a region of country termed the Sand-Hills. The grounds comprehend between 500 and 600 acres; they are well timbered, (chiefly pine and small oak); about one half consist of what is termed bottoms, rendered perfectly dry and tillable, by at least 6000 yards of ditching, most of which measures 5 feet in width by 3½ in depth. There are upwards of 70 acres completely ditched, now ready for being broken up, which I value at \$50 per acre.

The Institute buildings are situated upon a high range of Sand-Hills, proverbial for health, inasmuch that the neighborhood affords a retreat for many of the families of Columbia during the summer months. It was on that account that the site was selected for the business (a female Boarding School) to which the buildings have been dedicated. The water is excellent, supplied by two pumps—besides which there are two excellent springs.

The centre building is of wood, well plastered, and neatly finished throughout, and measures 54 feet square, three stories high; the upper room or attic story being 15 feet in height. Beneath this building is an excellent cellar, above ground. The wings attached to the centre building are 100 feet each in length, the one 24 and the other 34 feet in width. The southern wing is of brick, well plastered, two stories high, well finished throughout, having an excellent cellar above ground. The northern wing, recently built, is of wood, ceiled throughout. It is three stories high, with an attic story equal in its area and superior in its height to the three lower stories. The basement story of this wing is of brick.

A mahogany spiral stair-case of superior workmanship, which with other improvements attached, cost upwards of \$2500, ascends throughout the centre building.

From the extremity of the brick wing, and at a right angle with it, proceeds a building, (the academic edifice) 134 feet in length by 34 feet in width, two stories high, well ceiled throughout, and having an excellent cellar above ground.

Besides fire-places, the whole establishment, with the exception of the brick building, is warmed by air-furnaces, on the most improved plan, similar to that by which Grace Church and many public and private edifices in Philadelphia are warmed.

The expense of erecting the apparatus, &c. amounted to upwards of \$2500.

The area of all the floors in these buildings, is, by measurement, upwards of 100,000 square feet. On the Institute buildings is an insurance for \$15,000.

There are also, at a small remove from the main buildings, two residences, cottage-built, neatly finished; the one containing 4, and the other, 2 rooms.

Within 300 yards of the Institute, on an eminence, is the mansion built by me for the late John La Taste, repurchased by me from his family. This is a highly improved residence. The house stands upon brick pillars about 5 1-2 feet from the ground; the four lower and two upper rooms being well finished; out-houses, &c. in good order.

It is unnecessary to say, that the out-buildings of the institute are, in every respect, correspondent to the main building. The garden has been improved at a considerable expense.

With the above establishment, every way fitted for an extensive Silk Factory, may be had 10,000 *Morus Multicaulis* trees, 500 of which are 6 years old, all of vigorous growth, which, at the present time, will yield upwards of 200,000 cuttings; they are now regularly planted, 12 feet by 12. 100,000 cuttings, of two and three eyes each, are now being set out, well secured from frost by a ground dressing of long manure.

When the intrinsic value and resources of the above establishment are taken into consideration, and when it is recollected that in one year, from the present time, Columbia will be connected with Charleston by a rail-road, now in a vigorous state of progression; when it is, furthermore, recollected, that this rail road is to connect the sea-board with the great north-west, it may be said that the property now offered for sale, presents inducements to individuals or companies, desirous of embarking extensively in the Silk business, unsurpassed by any thing offered in this country.

The buildings, collectively, cost upwards of \$60,000, and the lands, with the improvements bestowed upon

them, will command at auction \$25 per acre, and, as it respects the value of the trees, an estimate can be easily made by reference to the prices they are now commanding in the Northern and Middle states.

I will sell the above at two-thirds of the original cost, on the following terms: one-third cash, and the remaining two-thirds payable in one and two years, with interest from time of sale, mortgage and approved security and policy of insurance assigned.

ELIAS MARKS, M. D.

Barhamville, near Columbia, S. C.

I will dispose of 100,000 cuttings (or 200,000 eyes) each cutting to consist of 2 or 3 eyes, hermetically sealed at each end with a composition of beeswax and rosin. Price 2½ cts. per eye, delivered in Columbia. E. M. de 18 6t



Wm. Prince & Sons will make sales of Trees and Cuttings of the Genuine Chinese *Morus Multicaulis*, *Morus Expansa*, Alpine, Broussais, Canton, and other varieties, deliverable to the purchasers at such period in the Spring, as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly. Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of silk worm eggs, mulberry seeds, &c. The *Multicaulis* trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the true kind. It is from this cause, and from the great attention aid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

Flushing, near New York—Jan. 1. 1m

FARMERS' REPOSITORY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EAST- MAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has secured by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron frame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entire different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobaccoists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, as usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Fans, and Fox & Bowland's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in the city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Machine Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. On hand, a few Patent Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers, &c. &c.

Also just received, a fresh supply of Landreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, as good and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. S. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, Baltimore,

Between Charles & Hanover sts.

Feb 20

ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL

Price per single copy, 37½ cts.—to dealers who take 100 copies or more, a deduction of 33½ per cent discount will be made; to those who take a less number, 20 per ct. will be allowed.

THE MARYLAND SILK COMPANY OF BALTIMORE

Offers for sale 25,000 genuine *Morus Multicaulis* trees, 20,000 Alpine, Canton, and other varieties.
d 25 L. J. COX, President.

SEEDS, PLANTS, FLOWERS.



The subscriber offers for sale at his establishment a fresh supply of GARDEN SEEDS of the very best quality; those that cannot be grown in this country he imports direct from Europe from a source that can be relied on.

Besides a large collection of GREENHOUSE, hardy ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, and Bulbous Roots, and a choice collection of the very finest double Dahlias offered for sale, all on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Also on hand a few bushels of ITALIAN RYE GRASS, with 100 bush. ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT, of the true kind. All orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, or any thing appertaining to his establishment will be strictly attended to, by JOHN FEAST, Florist & Seedsman, cor. of Lexington and Pine sts. Baltimore. ja 22 tf

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES.

American Silk Agency, No. 95, Walnut st. Philadelphia

The subscriber having opened a permanent Agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of Silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of MULBERRY TREES, suitable for raising the SILK WORM; viz: *Morus Multicaulis* Alpines, *Broussais* *Multicaulis* Seedlings, *Morus Expansa*, *Multicaulis* Cuttings, Improved Italian Trees, &c. Also, Cuttings from Norton's Virginia Seedlings, and Cunningham's Prince Edward GRAPE VINES. These vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew and are fine for the table, and capable of yielding the finest wines.

S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent.

SILK AGENCY OF BALTIMORE.

The undersigned has opened the Spacious Room, No. 194 Baltimore street, for the purpose of Receiving, Exhibiting, and Selling on Commission all useful and approved articles connected with the growth, production and manufacture of American Silk. This establishment is designed also to concentrate information and improvement on the subject and advancing this great national enterprise. The following are among the articles which will be constantly on sale, viz:

Morus Multicaulis, Canton, Alpine, Asiatic, *Broussais* and other approved MULBERRY TREES, to produce food for Silk Worms.

Cocoons of every variety.

Eggs for producing Silk Worms.

Machinery for Reeling and Manufacturing.

Periodicals and Standard Works for giving information
jan 1 3t* E. CENTER.

SPLENDID BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The proprietor of Covington farm will dispose of the following fine bulls on reasonable terms, viz.

One bull two and a half years old.

One do. six months old.

of the improved Durham short horn breed; the dam of the first was got by the celebrated bull Bolivar; for size, form and beauty they are not surpassed by any animal in the state.

Three Devon Bulls, one of which is seven years old next spring, and the largest Devon in the State. The Devons are from the stock of the late Wm. Patterson, and of undoubted purity.

Two half Devon bulls.

Two bulls half improved Durham short horn, and half Devon.

One splendid bull, a cross of the Bakewell, Alderney and Devon.

One bull, half Alderney and half Holstein.

These fine animals may be seen at Covington farm, near Petersville, Frederick county, Md. on application to James L. Hawkins, Baltimore, or to
se 11 f FREDERICK BERT, Manager.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	2 00	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	8 50	9 00
CORN, yellow.....	bushel	86	87
White.....	"	86	87
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	14	15
North Carolina,.....	"	13 1/2	14 1/2
Upland,.....	"	11 1/2	13
Louisiana — Alabama.....	"	15	16
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	55	—
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 69	1 75
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	10 00	10 50
Do. do. baker's.....	"	—	—
Superior, at. from stores.....	"	8 12	8 25
" wagon price,.....	"	7 75	7 75
City Mills, super.....	"	—	8 25
extra.....	"	8 50	—
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	—
Rye,.....	"	5 50	—
Kilo-dried Meal, in bbls. hhd.	hhd.	19 00	—
do. in bbls. bbl.	bbl.	4 00	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover, Kentucky blue.....	bushel.	14 00	16 00
Timothy (herds of the north).....	"	3 00	—
Orchard,.....	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,.....	"	90	1 00
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	—
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	8 50	8 90
Slaughtered,.....	"	8 00	8 50
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	20	—
second,.....	"	18	—
refuse,.....	"	—	—
LIME,.....	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	—	1 12
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.	—	1 12
Black eye,.....	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,.....	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo, ton.	ton.	4 25	—
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	100	103
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	none
Tobacco, crop, common,.....	100lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,.....	"	6 00	6 50
" fine red,.....	"	9 00	12 00
" wrappery, suitable.....	"	—	—
" for segars,.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	10 00	14 00
" good yellow,.....	"	10 00	15 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	15 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	6 00	—
" ground leaf,.....	"	7 00	9 00
Virginia,.....	"	6 00	10 00
Rappahannock,.....	"	—	—
Kentucky,.....	"	6 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	—	—
Red, best.....	"	1 80	—
Maryland.....	"	1 60	1 75
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	44	45
" in hds.	"	41	—
" wagon price,.....	"	—	41
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100lbs	2 00	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 25	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	50 to 55	—
Full Merino,.....	"	45 50	—
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	40 45	—
One half do.....	"	35 40	—
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 40	—
Fulled,.....	"	30 33	—
POTATOES, 60 to 70 cts. a bushel.	"	—	—

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of \$50 a set.

Oct. 18

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BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES,.....	barrel.	15	—
BACON, ham, new, Balt. cured.....	pound.	12 1/2	—
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	12 1/2	—
Middlings,..... do.....	"	12 1/2	—
Assorted, country,.....	"	12 1/2	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	31	50
Roll,.....	"	25	31 1/2
CIDER,.....	barrel.	1 75	2 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old.....	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,.....	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,.....	"	12 00	15 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	2 00	2 12
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 50	1 60
EGGS,.....	dozen.	37 1/2	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, barrel.	barrel.	—	—
No. 2,.....	"	6 00	6 25
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	11 50	13 50
No. 2,.....	"	7 50	—
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 25	3 37 1/2
LARD,.....	pound.	12	13

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,....	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	par
Other Branches,.....	do	Bank of Virginia,....	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg,	do
Banks in Baltimore,....	par	Petersburg,.....	do
Hagerstown,.....	o	Norfolk,.....	do
Frederick,.....	do	Winchester,.....	do
Westminster,.....	do	Lynchburg,.....	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	Danville,.....	do
Do. payable at Easton,....	do	Bank of Valley, Winch.	par
Salisbury,.....	1 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,...	par
Cumberland,.....	par	Do. Charlestown,....	par
Millington,.....	do	Do. Leesburg,.....	par
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,...	2
Washington,.....		Ohio Banks, generally	3
Georgetown,.....	Banks, ip.c.	New Jersey Banks gen.	3
Alexandria,.....	do	New York City,.....	par
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York State,....	do
Philadelphia,.....	par	Massachusetts,.....	1 1/2
Chambersburg,.....	1	Connecticut,.....	1 1/2
Gottysburg,.....	do	New Hampshire,....	1 1/2
Pittsburg,.....	2 1/2	Maine,.....	1 1/2
York,.....	4	Rhode Island,.....	1 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 2		North Carolina,....	3 1/2
Delaware [under \$5]....	4	South Carolina,....	4 1/2
Do. [over 5].....	1 1/2	Georgia,.....	5 1/2
Michigan Banks,.....	10	New Orleans,.....	7 1/2
Canadian do.....	10		

FOR SALE.

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and at the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockey's tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country.

This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There are on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone Switzer barn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill-seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western

Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col. N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, Thos. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

NATHANIEL CHILDS,

on the premises, or to

WILLIAM J. WARD,

Fayette, near Calvert st. Baltimore.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a beautiful little Farm consisting of about 80 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, having been occupied for several years as a dairy and market garden; it bounds on the eastern line of the city for nearly half a mile, and about the same distance on the Philadelphia turnpike. The improvements consist of a substantial two story dwelling house with two wings, barn, stable, poultry, spring and milk house, and outbuildings. There is near the house a spring of excellent water, which empties into an ice pond.

The access to this property is by the Philadelphia turnpike, which is confessedly one of the best roads in the union, and from its contiguity to this city, being only 3 miles from the centre thereof, is a most desirable property. For terms apply to

E. P. ROBERTS,

Baltimore, Md.

DURHAM AND OTHER STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following truly valuable stock, at the prices affixed to each animal. Applications to be made to him at his residence in Philadelphia, Pa. or to the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, Md.

No. 2. Bull Hector, roan, calved Aug. 20, 1836, two years old past, dam Daphne, bought at Col. Powell's sale April 23d, 1836, then a heifer in calf by, it was said, Bertram 2d; he is a very fine bull for his age, and well formed, with very good points—see Herd Book—Dam's pedigree: a roan, bred by Chas. Barnitz, esp. by Emperor, g. d. Coquette, bred by Col. Powell, g. d. Fairy, g. g. d. Prize, g. g. d. Buckingham—price for Hector \$150.

No. 3. Cow York Belle, yellow roan, full bred Durham Cow, 5 years old, dam Martha, bred by Col. Powell by Wye Comet, g. d. imported Laura; sire of York Belle was Mr. Barnitz' splendid bull Emperor. York Belle was purchased at Col. Powell's sale, 23d April, 1836, then a heifer; now in calf by Defiance 1st; calved June 15, 1838. Price \$250.

No. 4. Vermilion, brindle heifer, 2 years old, dam Lady Delight, the famous butter cow, formerly owned by Col. Powell; Lady Delight produced 19 pounds of butter in one week; sire, a full bred bull kept near R. T. Potts, esp. g. d. in Montgomery county, bulled by Defiance 1st, 10th May, 1838—price \$200.

No. 5. Bright Eyes, red roan heifer, calved 23th of March, 1838, dam Daphne, by Emperor, g. d. Daphne 1st, g. g. d. Coquette, g. g. d. Fairy, g. g. g. d. Prize, g. g. g. d. Buckhorn, sire Defiance 1st—price \$200.

No. 6. May Flower, red and white heifer, calved 1st May, 1838, dam York Belle, g. d. Martha, by Wye Comet, g. g. d. imported Laura, sire Defiance 1st—price \$225.

4 Bakewell Rams, price \$100, \$50, \$30. Each very superior sheep.

The above stock was much admired at our agricultural Fair; they are in fine condition, not over and above loaded with fat, but in fine healthy condition—they are truly worth the attention of some spirited agriculturists.

JOHN BARNEY,

Philadelphia.

Jan 15 3t

SILK AGENCY,

Corner of E. and 7th streets, Washington City, D. C.

The subscriber having commenced an Agency for the purchase and sale of SILK MULBERRY TREES, and all articles connected with the growing of Silk, offers for sale the following varieties of Mulberry Trees at Baltimore prices, viz. Multicaulis, Alpine, Broussa, White Italian and Canton; also Mammoth White Silk Worm's Eggs, warranted to be of superior quality. All the recent publications on silk growing for sale, and subscriptions received for the various periodicals devoted to the subject.

no 20

J. F. CALLAN